

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Context

Language as the universal instrument of the human being to communicate with, that has been developed year by year, by human thought and that discipline itself spreads out into the whole world. Language can be examined from the several aspects and given specific attention on the different elements and different connection of linguistics. It also studies how language varieties differ between groups separated by certain social variables, e.g., ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc., and how creation and adherence to these rules are used to categorize individuals in social or socioeconomic classes. According to Nababan (1991 ;1) language is the most exclusive characteristic of human being that differentiates among the other creatures. As the usage of a language varies from place to place, language usage also varies among social classes, and it is these sociolects that also called sociolinguistics studies.

Sociolinguistics also examines the phenomena of women's talk and conversation that called women's language. The researcher takes that phenomenon as the field of discussion in this research paper here. In this era, gender equality has been practiced for the women dominance reflection which ongoing from the past year, when the women got their equality in some social aspect such as being the leader, politician, activist or another. Before women equality happened, the women inclined to chose for her live in home and do the less activity than man. But, after the dominance approach for women equality, the women can be able to show herself into public space and deserve what they've got for good. They participate herself for social environment in which to show that women also have a role in society especially for social development concept. The women prefer to be carefully in work to build something, that is why women are closely related in femininity. As the time goes by, women role are accepted that they have

been able to what the man do although not in all aspect. According to Lakoff (2004: 40-42), She examined the women's language and summarized into *Language and Women Place(LWP)* which stated for the women's speech is different from men's speech, it seems clear that women are dicriminated against (usually unconsciously) by the language everyone uses. In some discussion of Lakoff reseach, when little girl speak "roughly" like a boy, normally she will be ostracized, scolded or made fun of. We can see and take some conclusion for women speech must be polite and calm than men. Women also usually uses hedging, tag question, and politness or other women's language speech to express their feeling in daily conversation.

Women are talking like a lady because it has been as the usual habit, that means the women shows up at all levels of the grammar of English. In the lexical differences, when the man and women seeing the same colored wall painted shade of purple, the women will call the color as "mauve". With no consequently, women forming any impression of result of the world that She has. By the specific lexical items like color name, we find differences between women's speech and men's speech in the use of particles that grammarians often describe as "meaningless". So, it can be concluded that a tendency of forming a new word refers to women.

As the social citizen that socialized in some groups, people used to chat each other in ways to connect their relationship or just to make some courtesy. But in some conversations, unconsciously they missed some parts of women's language when they speak with women, eventhough some of them maybe are really pay attention in women speaking style, while another people didn't care about it, because they only focus on the topics of conversation that they are talking about. The phenomenon of women's language itself is not only found in daily conversation, but rather it can be founded in media such as, magazine, novel, movie, radio broadcast, newspaper, social media etc. This is a impressive phenomenon to learn consider that in language studies found a variety of language form.

The reason why the researcher will take women's language research is to show up and examine the women's language which take the research field from the popular movie directed by Joe Wright that entitled Anna Karenina, adopted from Leo Tolstoy's novel (1877) then released in 2012. This story contains women's language, then we can see by the following examples such as :

Charmante, don't you think?

(Tags question)

I'm so pleased you were able to sit with us Konstantin Dmitrievich

(Emotional emphasize)

Well, she didn't come either

(Hedging)

You're charming creature, why don't I know you?

(Empty of Adjective)

From the explanations above, it is hoped that the researcher can find the kinds and the dominant types of women's language in Anna Karenina movie. It can be seen from the word "don't you think?", "well", "charming", and "so pleased" in example that mentioned above. The researcher also hopes that this research will motivate the learners to learn and know the variety of language from especially for women's language.

B. Focus of the Study

Based on the statements mentioned in the background of study the researcher formulate focus of this study about "An Analysis of Women's Language in Anna Karenina movie (2012) (In Sociolinguistics Perspective)" into two problems :

1. What are the types of women's language found in *Anna Karenina* from the women character(2012).
2. What are the dominant types of women's language that uttered in *Anna Karenina* (2012).

C. Objective of the Study

In this research the writer has two objectives as follows:

1. Describes the linguistic form of women's language in *Anna Karenina* (2012).
2. Describes the dominant types of women's language that uttered in *Anna Karenina* (2012).

D. Benefit of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research have some benefits in the linguistic major and describes more briefly about women language. There are two kinds of benefits of the research: theoritically and practically.

1. Theoretical benefits

The researcher hopes that, this result of the research data can be a contribution to the development of linguistics field especially in women's language study.

2. Practical benefit

This study will give benefits to:

a. Sociolinguistics Teacher

He hopes this result can be used as additional reference to the Sociolinguistics teacher who wants to research about Sociolinguistics or to teach their students.

b. Future Researcher

The researcher hopes that the result of this research can be a contribution and additional reference to the future researcher who want to conduct the same field on women's language.